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Patrick D. Smith et al. Applicants:

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METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR AUTOMATED CORRELATION

OF DIGITAL MODULATION IMPAIRMENT

Art Unit:

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## IN THE CLAIMS

(Currently Amended) A method for identifying impairments in a digitally 1. modulated signal comprising the stops of:

obtaining soft decision data derived from the digitally modulated signal; applying a plurality of predefined impairment masks to the soft decision data, each impairment mask is a set of undesired values associated with the digitally modulated signal and is associated with a different impairment type;

determining a subset of the soft decision data that occur within each predefined impairment mask;

calculating a correlation weight based on each subset; and

based on the correlation weights, determining a likelihood that a particular impairment type is affecting the digitally modulated signal.

(Presently amended) The method of claim 1 further comprising the steps
 of:
 normalizing the soft decision data.

- 3. (Presently amended) The method of claim 2 wherein the impairment masks are selected from a group consisting of:
  - a phase noise impairment mask;
  - a continuous wave noise impairment mask;
  - a signal reflection impairment mask;
  - an I/Q imbalance impairment mask;
  - a compression impairment mask;
  - an amplitude-modulation-to-phase-modulation impairment mask; and a composite phase noise and continuous wave noise impairment mask.
- 4. (Presently amended) The method of claim 2 further comprising the step

providing a three-dimensional presentation of a distribution of the soft decision data over time.

5. (Presently amended) The method of claim 1 further comprising the step of:

providing information descriptive of a distribution of occurrences of soft decision data within specific regions of the impairment masks.

## 6. (Canceled)

 (Presently amended) A method for detecting impairment of a digital signal comprising the steps of:

calculating a first correlation weight for a first <u>predefined</u> symbol-level impairment mask <u>wherein the first predefined symbol-level impairment mask is a first set</u> of undesired values associated with the digital signal:

storing the first correlation weight;

calculating a second correlation weight for a first <u>predefined</u> constellation-level impairment mask, the first <u>predefined</u> constellation-level impairment mask operative to detect a different impairment type than the first <u>predefined</u> symbol-level impairment mask and wherein the first <u>predefined</u> constellation-level impairment mask is a second set of undesired values associated with the digital signal;

storing the second correlation weight; and
calculating an overall correlation weight based on the first correlation
weight and the second correlation weight.

8. (Presently amended) The method of claim 7 further comprising the steps of:

calculating a third correlation weight for a second <u>predefined</u> symbol-level impairment mask <u>wherein the second predefined symbol-level impairment mask is a third</u> set of undesired values associated with the digital signal;

storing the third correlation weight;

calculating a fourth correlation weight for a second <u>predefined</u>

constellation-level impairment mask <u>wherein the second predefined constellation-level</u>

impairment mask is a fourth set of undesired values associated with the digital signal; and

storing the fourth correlation weight; wherein the step of calculating the overall correlation weight based on the first correlation weight and the second correlation weight further includes the step of calculating the overall correlation weight based on the first correlation weight, the second correlation weight, the third correlation weight, and the fourth correlation weight.

- 9. (Presently amended) The method of claim 8 further comprising the step ef:

  measuring a quality of the digital signal.
- 10. (Presently amended) The method of claim 9 wherein the step of measuring
  a the quality of the digital signal further comprises the step of:
  checking a signal-to-noise ratio.
- 11. (Presently amended) The method of claim 7 wherein the first <u>predefined</u> symbol-level impairment mask is selected from a symbol-level impairment mask group consisting of:
  - a phase noise impairment mask;
  - a continuous wave noise impairment mask;

a composite phase noise and continuous wave noise impairment mask; and a signal reflection impairment mask;

and wherein the first <u>predefined</u> constellation-level impairment mask is selected from a constellation-level impairment trade <u>mask</u> group consisting of:

an I/Q imbalance impairment mask;

a compression impairment mask; and

an amplitude-modulation-to-phase-modulation impairment mask.

12. (Presently amended) A digital receiving apparatus comprising:

a receiver responsive to a digitally modulated signal to perform conversion

of the digitally modulated signal to soft decision data; and

an impairment correlator operatively coupled to the receiver and responsive to the soft decision data to correlate a plurality of different types of impairments of the digitally modulated signal by using a plurality of predefined impairment masks wherein each impairment mask is a set of undesired values associated with the digitally modulated signal; and

a system controller operatively coupled to the impairment correlator to receive a correlation weight from the impairment correlator to determine a likelihood that a particular impairment type is affecting the digitally modulated signal.

13. (Previously presented) The digital receiving apparatus of claim 12 further comprising:

a memory device operatively coupled to the impairment correlator to store

a the plurality of impairment masks associated with the plurality of different types of

impairments.

- 14. (Original) The digital receiving apparatus of claim 13 further comprising:

  an error vector magnitude mask subsystem operatively coupled to the receiver and responsive to the soft decision data to assess a quality of the soft decision data.
- 15. (Original) The digital receiving apparatus of claim 14 wherein the error vector magnitude mask subsystem further comprises:
- a SNR analyzer operatively coupled to the receiver and responsive to the soft decision data; and

an error vector magnitude mask memory device operatively coupled to the SNR analyzer to provide an error vector magnitude mask to the SNR analyzer.

- 16. (Presently amended) The digital receiving apparatus of claim 13 wherein the further comprising a system controller operatively coupled to the impairment correlator to receive a correlation weight from the impairment correlator and to effect control of controls the digital receiving apparatus in response to the correlation weight.
- 17. (Presently amended) The digital receiving apparatus of claim 13 wherein the further comprising a system controller operatively coupled to the impairment

correlator to receive a correlation weight from the impairment correlator and to offeet controls a transmitter in response to the correlation weight, the transmitter operatively coupled to the receiver to provide the digitally modulated signal to the receiver.

- the further comprising a system controller operatively coupled to the impairment correlator to receive a correlation weight from the impairment correlator and to effect controls a medium in response to the correlation weight, the medium operatively coupled to the receiver to convey the digitally modulated signal to the receiver.
- 19. (Presently amended) A cable modern comprising:

  a cable modern receiver responsive to a downstream signal to perform conversion of the downstream signal to soft decision data; and

an impairment correlator operatively coupled to the cable modem receiver and responsive to the soft decision data to correlate a plurality of different types of impairments of the downstream signal by using a plurality of predefined impairment masks wherein each impairment mask is a set of undesired values associated with the downstream signal; and

a system controller operatively coupled to the impairment correlator to receive a correlation weight from the impairment correlator to determine a likelihood that a particular impairment type is affecting the downstream signal.

- 20. (Previously presented) The cable modem of claim 19 further comprising:

  a memory device operatively coupled to the impairment correlator to store

  a the plurality of impairment masks associated with the plurality of different types of

  impairments.
- 21. (Original) The cable modem of claim 20 further comprising:

  a cable modem transmitter operatively coupled to the impairment
  correlator to transmit a correlation weight from the impairment correlator to a cable
  modem termination system.
- 22. (Original) The cable modem of claim 20 further comprising:

  an error vector magnitude mask subsystem operatively coupled to the cable modern receiver and responsive to the soft decision data to assess a quality of the soft decision data.
- 23. (Original) The cable modem of claim 22 wherein the error vector magnitude mask subsystem further comprises:

a SNR analyzer operatively coupled to the cable modem receiver and responsive to the soft decision data; and

an error vector magnitude mask memory device operatively coupled to the SNR analyzer to provide an error vector magnitude mask to the SNR analyzer.

24. (Presently amended) A cable modern termination system comprising:

a cable modern termination system receiver responsive to an upstream signal to perform conversion of the upstream signal to soft decision data; and

an impairment correlator operatively coupled to the cable modern termination system receiver and responsive to correlate a plurality of different types of impairments of the upstream signal by using a plurality of predefined impairment masks wherein each impairment mask is a set of undesired values associated with the upstream signal; and

a system controller operatively coupled to the impairment correlator to receive a correlation weight from the impairment correlator to determine a likelihood that a particular impairment type is affecting the upstream signal.

25. (Previously presented) The cable modern termination system of claim 24 further comprising:

a memory device operatively coupled to the impairment correlator to store

a the plurality of impairment masks associated with the plurality of different types of

impairments.

26. (Original) The cable modem of claim 25 further comprising:

a network management system operatively coupled to the impairment correlator to provide a corrective control signal to a cable modem transmitting the upstream signal.

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27. (Original) The cable modern termination system of claim 25 further

comprising:

an error vector magnitude mask subsystem operatively coupled to the cable modern termination system receiver and responsive to the soft decision data to

assess a quality of the soft decision data.

28. (Original) The cable modem of claim 27 wherein the error vector

magnitude mask subsystem further comprises:

a SNR analyzer operatively coupled to the cable modern termination

system receiver and responsive to the soft decision data; and

an error vector magnitude mask memory device operatively coupled to the

SNR analyzer to provide an error vector magnitude mask to the SNR analyzer.

29. (Presently amended) A data structure program storage device readable by

a machine, tangibly embodying a program of instructions executable by the machine to

perform a method steps for identifying impairment of a digitally modulated signal

received by the machine, the method stops comprising:

applying a plurality of predefined impairment masks to soft decision data

received from the digitally modulated signal, each impairment mask is a set of undesired

values associated with the digitally modulated signal and is associated with a different

impairment type;

determining a subset of the soft decision data that occur within each

predefined impairment mask;

calculating a correlation weight based on each subset; and
based on the correlation weights, determining a likelihood that a particular
impairment type is affecting the digitally modulated signal.

- 30. (Presently amended) The <u>data structure program storage device</u> of claim
   29 wherein the method stops further <u>comprises</u> comprises:
   normalizing the soft decision data.
- 31. (Previously presented) The <u>data structure program storage device</u> of claim 30 wherein the impairment masks are selected from a group consisting of:
  - a phase noise impairment mask;
  - a continuous wave noise impairment mask;
  - a signal reflection impairment mask;
  - an I/Q imbalance impairment mask;
  - a compression impairment mask;
  - an amplitude-modulation-to-phase-modulation impairment mask; and a composite phase noise and continuous wave noise impairment mask.
- 32. (Presently amended) The <u>data structure</u> program storage device of claim
  29 wherein the method steps further comprise comprises:

providing a three-dimensional presentation of a distribution of the soft decision data over time.

33. (Presently amended) The <u>data structure program storage device</u> of claim
 29 wherein the method stops further <u>comprises</u> comprises:

providing information descriptive of a distribution of occurrences of soft decision data within specific regions of the impairment masks.

- 34. (Canceled)
- 35. (Presently amended) A method for identifying a type of impairment in a system communicating a digitally modulated signal comprising the steps of:

obtaining soft decision data derived from the digitally modulated signal;

performing ratio analysis on the soft decision data with respect to a

predefined reference point; and

reporting a likelihood that a plurality of types of impairments corresponding to the ratio analysis are affecting the digitally modulated signal.

- 36. (Original) The method of claim 35 further comprising the step of:

  providing a three-dimensional presentation of a distribution of the soft decision data over time.
  - 37. (Canceled)
- 38. (Presently amended) A <u>data structure</u> program storage device readable by a machine, tengibly embodying a program of instructions executable by the machine to

perform a method steps for identifying impairment of a digitally modulated signal received by the machine, the method steps comprising:

deriving soft decision data derived from the digitally modulated signal;

performing ratio analysis on the soft decision data derived from the

digitally modulated signal with respect to a predefined reference point; and

reporting a likelihood that a plurality of types of impairments

corresponding to the ratio analysis are affecting the digitally modulated signal.

39. (Original) The <u>data structure program storage device</u> of claim 38 wherein the method stops further <u>comprises</u> comprises:

providing a three-dimensional presentation of a distribution of the soft decision data over time.

40-46. (Cancelled)